



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

Apuntes de Derecho Internacional Privado. By V. M. Carrió. Montevideo. Tip. de la Escuela N. de Artes y Oficios, 1911, pp. 626.

These notes on International Private Law are designed particularly for the use of students. The author has recently completed his university course at Montevideo, where he had the benefit of the instruction given by Dr. Juan A. Cachón and Dr. José Pedro Varela. He purposes to prepare hereafter a larger work on the same subject. This is in the nature of a preparatory study.

His general point of view is that of a loyal admirer of the work of the Congress of Montevideo of 1889. That body, it will be remembered, framed certain conventions to avoid a conflict of laws on the most important matters of international concern, which, in the last decade of the last century, were ratified by Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Argentina and Uruguay, between which they are now in force.

Dr. Carrió devotes one chapter entirely, and large parts of others, to the history and conclusions of this Congress, which did so much to establish a uniform system of international jurisprudence between the States mentioned. It has even been claimed, though the point was overruled, that a citizen of Peru could claim the benefit of our copyright law, by virtue of its provision in favor of a citizen of any power which was a party to an international agreement, providing for reciprocity in the granting of copyrights, and to which the United States was at liberty to adhere, at pleasure.¹

The author is by no means a blind admirer of the Montevideo conventions, and frankly owns the existence of some serious defects (See, e. g. p. 169). He compares them on various points with the conclusions of the Institute of International Law, but the work of the Hague Conferences for the Advancement of International Private Law receives almost no attention.

The style of the treatise is clear, and the author makes free and apt use of supposed cases to illustrate his positions.

¹ *Bong v. Campbell Art Co.*, 214 U. S., 236.

A certain want of proportion is observable, much more space being given to some subjects than to others of equal or greater importance. It is particularly defective in almost ignoring the conventions, above referred to, of the four Hague Conferences, now governing international relations in continental Europe as to most matters of conflict in private law.

The author's portfolio seems also to have been emptied into the appendix, which fills a third of the volume.

It may be doubted if he is justified in classing (p. 398) England and America generally as adhering to the doctrine that foreign judgments should be executed, without any re-examination, on condition of the existence of reciprocity and of jurisdiction shown in the foreign court.

In dealing with foreign names, he is not always accurate, as, for instance, in speaking of President Gefferson, Dr. Warton, and Heriberto Spencer.

S. E. B.

The Law of Libel and Slander. By W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., Benchet of the Middle Temple; Recorder of Plymouth. With Canadian Notes by W. J. Tremear, of the Canadian Bar. Fifth Edition. London: Stevens and Sons. Toronto: Canada Law Book Company. Philadelphia: Cromarty Law Book Company. 1912. pp. cx, 956.

Mr. Odgers herewith presents the fifth edition of his "*Digest of the Law of Libel and Slander.*" This work is an excellent treatment of the subject, and is deserving of high commendation. It is not a mere collection of cases, but is a concise and lucid statement of the net result of the authorities. Our deep regret is that the book is based on English and not American decisions. This, however, cannot be said by way of criticism, for the book is a Canadian edition of an English treatise, and sets forth no further pretensions.

The subject in all of its phases is carefully gone into. After setting forth the broad general principles, the author launches into the details of the subject, treating with great particularity what words are actionable, privilege absolute and qualified, who can be sued, to what extent recovery can be had, in short going fully into